

## FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

A Stock-Jobbing Trick Balked.

## Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—On application to the Secretary of the Treasury and General Spinner we are informed that the report that he intends to receive the old seven-thirties in payment for customs duties is without any foundation.

It appears that it is nothing more or less than a stock-jobbing operation, gotten up by speculators in Washington and New York. Several millions of these notes have been redeemed by General Spinner in greenbacks, and the remaining fourteen millions now said to be outstanding, will be redeemed on presentation in the same way. They are also convertible into 1861 bonds, at the option of the holder.

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

## MOVEMENT TO STONY CREEK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 8, P. M.—Yesterday morning at daylight, the 6th Corps, with the 3d Division of the 2d, and two brigades of Gregg's Cavalry, started south. They were heard from yesterday afternoon, and had crossed the Nottoway river, on the Jerusalem road, without meeting opposition of any note. They crossed on pontoons, which they took up after doing so.

Deserters who came in to-day state that Malone's Division was sent off yesterday morning to meet them, but as no firing in that direction has been heard to day, it is not believed that any engagement has taken place.

DRESENHEIM, 9, A. M.—A reconnoitring party of cavalry went out on the left yesterday afternoon, and striking the Rebel pickets on the Vaughn road, drove them to Hatcher's run, a distance of over two miles, where they had breastworks erected, and where they made a stand.

Skirmishing continued for some time, when the object of the movement having been accomplished, the party returned. Our loss was seven men wounded, that of the enemy is not known. Some of those who accompanied this party report that firing was heard in the direction of Stony creek, which would indicate that fighting was going on between General Warren and the enemy.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburg may be looked for, but very little attention is paid to these rumors.

## ARMY OF THE JAMES.

## Dislodgment of the Enemy Opposite Dutch Gap.

## ASSIGNMENT OF NEW BREVET OFFICERS.

A SUCCESSFUL AND NECESSARY EXPEDITION. In FRONT OF RICHMOND, December 8.—General B. C. Lawlor did an exceedingly handsome thing yesterday in occupying the Rebel position opposite Dutch Gap. Its occupancy became desirable and important in order to the putting of the finishing strokes upon the famed canal. The Rebel pickets stationed there have for a long time past constantly annoyed the soldier workmen on the canal, and it was deemed highly necessary to make an end of the annoyance.

Accordingly, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning a body of colored infantry, accompanied by a section of artillery from Martin's 5th United States, were quietly but effectively moved on to the left bank of the river going down. I should have remarked that the infantry consisted of detachments from the 26th, 117th, and 118th United States colored troops.

The rebels were moved across the river in pontoons, the artillery at the same moment keeping the Rebel sharpshooters from firing upon the men launching the boats, as well as the men about to be transported. The boats upon being loaded pushed vigorously across the James, and soon landed on the right bank.

Upon effecting a landing, our forces at once captured and scattered the Rebel pickets along that bank. This was kept up until the United States forces had reached a point below the northern terminus of the canal, where a rifle-pit was thrown up for protection against further assault.

The rebels were held by General Lawlor, that side of the river is a strong one, and its successful possession is no mean compliment to the spirit that animates this officer. The troops crossing the river, it is proper to state, were commanded, under General Lawlor, by Captain Hattinger, of the 36th United States Colored Infantry. Soon after noon yesterday, the enemy's mortar batteries, which have hitherto paid their exclusive attention to the canal, opened with vigor upon General Lawlor's position, effecting no damage, however. Short intervals on the evening of the 7th, the Rebel rams moved down to a point near the Howlett House, evidently with a view of precautionary measures. Nothing has as yet been heard from them.

PORT BRAIDY. Fort Brady received its usual harmless nocturnal bombardment last evening.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS BY THEIR BREVET NAME.

The following named officers have been assigned to duty according to their brevet rank, by Major-General Butler, subject to the approval of the President, as follows:

Brevet Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, United States Volunteers, to command the 1st Division, 24th Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. Jourdan, United States Volunteers (Colonel 15th New York Volunteers), to command the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General N. M. Curtis, United States Volunteers (Colonel 142d New York Volunteers), to command the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 24th Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General S. A. Duncan, United States Volunteers (Colonel 40th United States Volunteers), to command the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 24th Army Corps.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. G. Draper, United States Volunteers (Colonel 36th United States colored troops), to command the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 24th Army Corps.

## FURTHER FROM SHERMAN.

## UNION ACCOUNTS.

Important Reports Received from Rebel Deserts—Our Brave Army All Right—Sherman Expected to Reach the Coast in Splendid Trim—Wholesale Capture of Negroes.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—From information derived from Rebel deserters and other sources, it is now certain that the Richmond and Savannah journals have succeeded in concealing some of the most important and interesting facts in connection with the great expedition of General Sherman. From various quarters I learn the following facts:

1. That General Sherman's march, up to the time he reached Millen, was practically unopposed, and only resulting in very slight skirmishes between Kilpatrick and Wheeler. This fact accounts for Sherman's slow movements, as having made thorough work in laying waste the country.

2. His march has created a tremendous panic. He has swept all Central Georgia clear of grain, cotton, horses, mules, and negroes. It is supposed he will reach the sea-coast with twenty thousand negroes for every white soldier in his ranks. It is also known that General Sherman's army is almost entirely composed of negroes, and is said to be the largest body of negroes ever assembled in the South.

Captain Young, of the army gunboat *Wigwam*, has informed me of the capture, this morning, by his vessel, of a rebel battery at Fort Royal, consisting of four guns, and three others captured and rendered unserviceable. There were 100 men, all also armed, made to accompany the army, as women and children would necessarily impede his march.

3. Not having fought any battle in Central Georgia, and having kept his army well together for the Rebels do not claim to have made any captures of men, General Sherman will reach the coast with his army in splendid fighting trim, and an abundance of ammunition and shot. This is a fact of immense importance, in view of the fact that we are now engaged in a campaign of constant and severe credit.

4. There is the best reason for believing that, in addition to the negroes, General Sherman's army will be reinforced by some ten thousand Union prisoners. There is a deserter's story that the prisoners in camp near Millen, hearing of the approach of Sherman, overpowered their guard, and scattered themselves over the country like hungry wolves.

Exactly how many reached the Union army is not known, but the story seems probable, and is believed in high circles here.

5. It is now almost certain that Sherman will reach the sea-coast in safety, with his army intact, after having inflicted immense damage upon the enemy.—*N. Y. Times*.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

WHAT WAS DONE AT GRISWOLDVILLE—NEARLY EVERY HOUSE BURNED.

From the *Augusta Constitutionalist*.

Every house in Griswoldville was burned by the enemy except Mr. Griswold's house, a few negro houses, and a small frame building occupied by one of the operators of the mill.

HARDER TRYING TO GET UP ANOTHER FIGHT AT ORAHAMSVILLE.

Harder, at last reports, was trying to worry the enemy at Grahamsville into another fight, but in vain.

SHERMAN HALTING TO GRIND CORN—HIS FORAGE SHORT.

From the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, December 3.

Since our last report, war news have been of the quietest description. Sherman, from all reliable sources, seems to have halted to grind corn. As he tends towards the barren counties of the South, it became necessary to make the provision.

Fisher vs. Bohme. Rule for a new trial. Rule discharged.

Berry vs. Maiden. Rule for judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense. Rule absolute.

Genes vs. Rogers. Rule for final decree.

The entire Saturday's lists were then taken up and disposed of, when the Court adjourned.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison.

A man named Himes, charged with the larceny of \$2500, was bound on *bailiffs' corpus*. The evidence seemed to make out a *prima facie* case, and Judge Allison refused to discharge the defendant, but remanded him to answer before a jury.

A *bailiffs' corpus* touching the custody of the infant, about eight years old, was also heard.

Possession of the infant was claimed by the father, McElhane, and attempted to prove that the mother was an improper person to have charge of the child, as she was a woman of loose morals, and was keeping a disorderly drinking-house at No. 1627 S. Tenth street, which was the resort of persons of both sexes. He also alleged that the mother was not his wife, he never having been married to her. On behalf of the mother this was denied, and she called witnesses to show that she kept a respectable boarding-house for a livelihood. The hearing was not concluded when our report closed.

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED AT AUGUSTA—SAVANNAH SHERMAN'S DESTINATION.

From the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, December 2.

The very latest intelligence from the direction of Louisville reports the enemy as still in *situs quo*. No move towards the city had been made, the public rumor to the contrary notwithstanding.

An escaped Confederate prisoner states that he mingled freely with Kilpatrick and his crew. The Yankee General and his official satellites made no concealment of their objective point, which they proclaimed to be Savannah. Our cavalry has been still further reinforced by a large and splendid veteran command. All reliable accounts serve in putting the enemy's force down at thirty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry.

We are amply able to take care of any such numbers.

The main body of Sherman's army had not budged at least accounts. General Sherman was first in the field, and at last, at 10 p.m., has been reported.

We know the value of our strategic strongholds, and are prepared to maintain them to the bitter end. General Wheeler writes to us.

The foraging parties are constantly driven by our cavalry and compelled to hang the main body. His forage is reported to be short. On yesterday morning, Waynesboro was approached by a small force of mounted infantry or cavalry.

Reports are current that the evacuation of Petersburg may be looked for, but very little attention is paid to these rumors.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURGADE & CO.

NO. 61 CHESTNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

DRY GOODS.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Temporary Interruption of the Exchange of Prisoners—Its Resumption at Charleston Determined On.

PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA, Monday Evening, December 6, 1864.—By a casual opportunity, I hasten to send a line giving the situation of affairs in this department, and what I say must be the briefest summary, as the steamer will leave here in about half an hour.

First respecting Colonel Mifflin's operations. There had been nearly a week's detention of the remaining vessels of the flag-of-truce fleet in the Savannah river, in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of our sick and wounded prisoners, when, on Thursday last, Captain Hatch, the Rebel agent of exchange, brought word to Colonel Mifflin that the business must be suspended in the Savannah river, awaiting the arrival of the steamer *Concordia*, which had entered the river with the forwarding transports.

Colonel Mifflin at once suggested Charlestown, and, as arrangements are not perfected to receive business at that point to-morrow. Yesterday the preliminaries were performed, and the steamer will be up to-morrow.

Captain Young, of the army gunboat *Wigwam*, has informed me of the capture, this morning, by his vessel, of a rebel battery at Fort Royal, consisting of four guns, and three others captured and rendered unserviceable.

Colonel Mifflin's operations have interfered with the forwarding transports.

It is a fact of immense importance, in view of the fact that we are now engaged in a campaign of constant and severe credit.

Secondly, respecting the exchange of prisoners. The *Concordia* will be up to-morrow.

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